

YELLOW FEVER IN SANTIAGO

business was referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and when the Commission fixed the date for the new law to go into operation it ordered that the railroad company should supply "equal but separate accommodations" for the white and colored races. The CATAHAN at the time commented on this order and said that more nearly approached race equality than anything he had yet seen. But it is not seems that these "separate" and "equal" car accommodations are more conducive to the comfort of the blacks than the whites for the reason that there so few negroes who travel that there is always plenty of space in their compartment whereas the white compartment is nearly always comfortably filled. But the railroads are not responsible for this: they are simply following the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission. And if they are in a conspiracy to make the car unpopular, the Corporation Commission is in league with them.

NEW YORK, Special.—The case of Mrs. Addie Barrow, the wife of George Beauregard Barrow, convicted of kidnapping the baby, Marion Clark, and sentenced to 14 years and 10 months in state prison, has been set for trial Monday, June 26.

emma, and his infant daughter, Emma, Pittsburgh, Pa., were burned to death as the result of the explosion of an old man, with which the woman attempted to start a fire at their home, No. 22 South Thirtieth street, South Side. Her husband was so badly burned in trying to save his family that he will be confined to the hospital for some

Patrick, colored, who was lynched here Thursday for an assault upon Miss Jessie Ireland. Patrick confessed his crime and begged of the mob to shoot him. He evidently feared burning at the stake, and was glad to be let off with a rope and bullets. Three hundred of the most prominent men in the city participated in the lynching.

all taken place within the last five or ten years. The first vineyard of any size was planted about the year 1890, and since then the plantings have gone on, until to-day there are about 760 acres of vineyard

And here I have some numbers of The Midland Monthly, of St. Louis, that is an admirable magazine, and one entirely fair and just to the south. My friend, Benjamin E. Green, of Dalton, was sent on a secret mission to Cuba and St. Domingo, in 1848, by President Taylor, and recently he

modern English to mean "forever." That translation applies to "go brath," but not "a buaidh." The famous Irish cry* of "Fag an bealach," meaning "clear the way," scared the spunk out of the French soldiery in the Penin-sular war.

California has offered a volunteer regiment to the President for assistance in putting down the rebellion in the Philippines.

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SOUTHERN "PROSPERITY."

Mr. James Barrett, Vice President of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, was last week before the Industrial Commission, and made statements not at all in accord with the reported prosperity which the South is enjoying. In speaking of agricultural conditions, Mr. Barrett said that it was worse to-day than ever before in the history of the country, and especially was this so with reference to cotton; that prices last year amounted to only a fraction over four cents, and at this price the farmer could not save himself and pay more than three dollars per month wages for labor. He estimated that nine-tenths of the cotton grown was mortgaged before it was matured. Speaking of the watermelon crop which used to be a good industry in Georgia, Mr. Barrett said that railroad rates were such as to render it impossible to longer make watermelon growing profitable, and that the same was true of other garden products.

While Mr. Barrett, throughout his whole testimony took a very dark view of the situation in the South from an agricultural standpoint, yet it was not more pessimistic than the real condition warrants. It is a common thing these days to see in the daily press comments upon the prosperity of the South, as if it were a fact beyond all questioning that the South was to-day enjoying an era of greater prosperity than ever before. And yet there is not a farmer nor a merchant dependent upon the farmer who cannot from his own experience tell a widely different tale. There is absolutely nothing to justify reports of prosperity unless it be the enormous earnings of the railroads; and where railroads are allowed to prosper through extortionate rates, the balance of the country have to suffer proportionately.

A CASE OF "NEGRO" DOMINATION.

The following item of news which we clip from the columns of the Charlotte Observer, tells a tale of disgrace, the shame and infamy of which should bring a blush to the cheeks of last year's anarchists of a hue more crimson than the shirts they wore.

"J. Tilman Howard, a white prisoner, was carried from Wilmington to the New Hanover county work house Thursday, chained to a negro convict. The act has created great indignation among the white citizens, and a number of them have sent a petition to the county commissioners, asking that the officials responsible for the offence be dismissed."

To think of such negro domination in North Carolina at this time; and at Wilmington, too, of all places in the State. It is incredible. It certainly is. And it is not like we didn't know what a disgraceful thing it is to chain a white criminal to a colored criminal. For we do, because the red shirters told us about it in the last campaign. On one occasion we remember, when a deputy of an opposing party was carrying prisoners thus chained through Goldsboro, that town was almost crazed at such an unheard of insult to the white people of the State as chaining a white and negro criminal together, and threatened to mob the deputy for it. And the Democratic papers and politicians fairly writhed in agony of indignation that such a disgraceful thing should happen in North Carolina.

And this reminds us that although this Wilmington case is exactly on a parallel with the Goldsboro case, not a Democratic paper has commented on it or given it any prominence whatever, much less those big glaring scare headlines with which we all became familiar in the last campaign. We must confess we are at a loss to understand this. We ask of the Democratic press: Isn't such a proceeding as disgraceful to-day when done in the days preceding the election? Or does the elevating and refining society of Democratic sheriffs and deputies give the negro such bon ton as to make him a locked and boon companion of the white criminal? There is a mystery in this which should be explained.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AND SHELLEY.

The Navy Depart is still at work upon the impossible task of discrediting Admiral Schley. For some cause, which it does not reveal but which is easily guessed, the Department has lost no opportunity in trying to rob the hero of Santiago of the glory of his admirably won victory over the Spanish fleet. Its many efforts in this nefarious behalf are well known to the public; but he has lately added another and more damnable chapter to its relentless persecution of Schley. The New York Sun has for some time been running in its columns what purported to be a colloquy between Admiral Schley and Lieutenant Hodgson of the Brooklyn during the fight, the purpose of which was to prove that Admiral Schley was a

Much in Little

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cleans, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. See the only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

coward during the fight and tried to run from the Spaniards. Admiral Schley, after having submitted to such an attack for sometime, wrote to Lieutenant Hodgson asking him to deny, which Lieutenant Hodgson did in a letter to Admiral Schley. The denial was emphatic to the point, and complete. Now to the time Lieutenant Hodgson's denial, the Navy Department had been quiet. It was evidently enjoying this shameful attack upon Schley. But as soon as Lieutenant Hodgson's denial was published, the Department immediately took a hand and ordered an investigation of the matter to prove that the New York Sun's vicious attack was correct. It placed in charge of the investigation, Capt. Chadwick of the New York, Sampson's flagship. And undoubtedly considerable pressure was brought to bear upon Hodgson to make him say, which he did, that he did not intend to convey in his letter of denial that no such colloquy took place. But enough of Hodgson; he has proven himself an incapable witness. But what is more to the point is the Department's shameful treatment of Schley. Not content with trying to rob him of his well won honors and to bestow them upon its favorite, Sampson, who was twelve miles away from the fight; it has gone a long step further and is now trying to prove Schley a coward which to a man who has proven himself as brave as Admiral Schley must be much more galling than to have the credit of the victory stolen from him.

"No Too" America.

The following paragraph from the proceedings of the Peace Conference at The Hague seems to us worthy of note:

"The conference finally resolved in favor of prohibiting the use of bullets which easily spread or flatten out in the human body, such as explosive bullets, bullets in a hardened case which does not entirely cover the point, or bullets with an incision."

The British and American delegates alone voted in the negatives. Throughout the entire proceedings of this Peace Conference our American representatives have acted as if they thought it was incumbent upon them to do in all respects what Great Britain's representatives do. They are evidently imbued with the idea that the sentiment in this country is overwhelmingly in favor of an alliance with England, and lose no opportunity of saying "no too" to any of England's ideas of warfare. Thus it is they join England's representatives in voting against the humane proposition of prohibiting the use of bullets in warfare that inflict the most pain upon the body; and Americans must submit to the humiliation of knowing that they are the only nation to join John Bull in voting the perpetuate these barbarities of war.

We clip the following from the Winston correspondence of the Charlotte Observer:

Winston, June 21.—"A charter was obtained from the last legislature and the city has recently granted a franchise for operating a gas plant here. Parties from out of town will at once proceed to erect all necessary buildings, put in machinery and an up-to-date gas plant will be added to the advantages of Winston-Salem."

This is a step backward which we are surprised at so progressive town as Winston taking. We don't mean of course that the erection of a gas plant is a step backward; but in these days when nearly every city of any note is wrestling with the problem of securing cheap gas and demanding that the franchise be taken away from private individuals who run it for a purpose of extorting as high a rate as possible from the public, and placed in the hands of the city, Winston's plan of granting a franchise to private corporation is decidedly an antiquated one, and one that the people of Winston will in time come to regard as a burden if they use the gas to any considerable extent. A gas plant is a public utility and should be operated by every city for the public good, just as most cities operate their water works. Winston should have profited by the history of Philadelphia and New York and escaped the fertile field of opportunity for corruption and extortion which invariably follows placing such important public utilities in the hands of private individuals.

In the hearings on trusts which the Industrial Commission is now conducting can be gathered plenty of good live argument for government ownership of railroads. Even the most radical trust men are bound to admit that the railroads are a powerful factor in the uprearing of trusts. We clip and publish in another column the testimony of Mr. L. M. Lockwood, of Pennsylvania, in opposition to the Standard Oil Trust. Mr. Lockwood is himself an oil producer, and when he speaks of independent refineries being driven into bankruptcy and servitude, he knows what he is talking about. Mr. Lockwood's rem-

edy for the removal of trusts is that of all men who are sincerely opposed to these evils and are anxious to see the eradicated, namely: Government ownership of railroads. We especially commend Mr. Lockwood's testimony, which will be found in another column to the readers of the CAUCASIAN, and only wish that every voter in the State could read it.

The question has arisen, is Mr. Havemeyer a Republican or is Mr. Havemeyer a Democrat? Competent testimony has been brought forward to prove his affiliation with either party; while other, and we believe still more competent testimony, is to the effect that he has furnished campaign funds to both sides. Certainly the protection which his trust got from the Democratic tariff bill was as gratifying to Mr. Havemeyer as that received from any Republican tariff bill; and why shouldn't he be both Democrat and Republican?

Mr. James Barrett, of the Georgia State Agricultural Society does not share Mr. Havemeyer's opinion that protection is mother of trusts. In his testimony before the Industrial Commission he cited examples of the railroad practice of tearing down one industry and building up another, and wound up with the significant statement that "railroads are both the daddy and many of trusts."

After the election it was proven evident that the only thing that prompted the Wadell revolutionists in precipitating a state of anarchy was to secure the offices in Wilmington. They got the offices and now care so little for white supremacy that they chain white and colored prisoners together. This was a terrible thing to do in the last campaign; but then that was before the Wadellites got the offices.

The Associated Press has given wide circulation in this country to an interview from a prominent French newspaper man, who was for a long time in the Philippines, in which the Frenchman makes the statement that it will take a hundred thousand men to reduce the Philippines to subjection. This is slightly at variance with the reports from Washington, but then it has the advantage of having been made by an observer of conditions in the Philippines, while Washington is ten thousand miles away.

GOVERNMENT MUST OWN THE RAILROADS

Mr. Lockwood a Prominent Oil Producer of Pennsylvania Says This Must be Done Before Trusts Can be Removed.

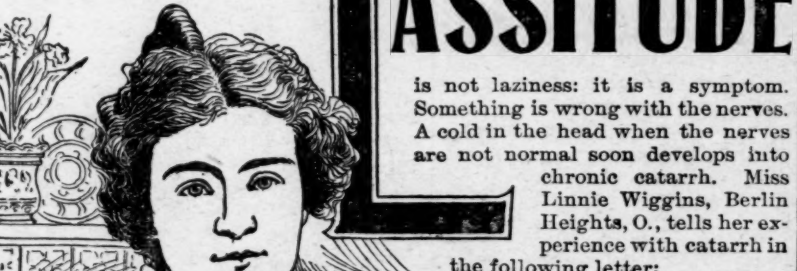
WASHINGTON, June 17.—The industrial commission to-day heard a statement from L. M. Lockwood, an oil producer of Zelienople, Pa., in opposition to the Standard Oil Trust. Mr. Lockwood declared that the company had driven the independent refiners into bankruptcy and servitude, and he denounced the course pursued in severe terms. He held that the railroads are especially responsible for this condition of affairs. Going back to 1873, he referred at length to a contract made by the trunk lines of Pennsylvania with the South Improvement Company. Under this contract, he said, the freight rates on oil were doubled and one-half the amount collected was paid back as a rebate. Not only this, but the contract company received a like rebate on the shipments of all other companies. This, he declared, had been secretly continued by the railroads with the Standard Oil Company. He quoted A. J. Cassett, the new president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as testifying before the inter-State railway commission to the effect that while the open rate to the public was \$1.00 per barrel, the rate to the Standard Oil Company was 80 cents. Further investigation, said Lockwood, had developed the fact that the railroad companies actually received only 35 cents. This condition of affairs had resulted, he said, according to the witness in giving the Standard Oil Company a profit of 400 per cent, while the independent refiners were being rapidly driven into bankruptcy.

Something is wrong with the nerves. A cold in the head when the nerves are not normal soon develops into chronic catarrh. Miss Linnie Wiggins, Berlin Heights, O., tells her experience with catarrh in the following letter:

Per-na Medicine Co.
DEAR SIR:—I send my photograph and testimonial. I suffered twice catarrh of the head, nose and throat for three years. I could get no relief until I began taking Per-na. I took three bottles; it has done wonders. Independent of curing my catarrh it has greatly improved my general health. I cannot describe the change. Mr. Lockwood was free in the use of epithets, characterizing both the oil company and railroad officials as highwaymen and brigands. "IF YOU HAVE GOT TO BE ROBBED," HE CONTINUED, "IT DOES NOT MATTER MUCH WHETHER YOU ARE HELD UP BY DICK TURPIN."

Home Life of Women.

Several letters from women whose catarrhal troubles Per-na has cured.



LASSITUDE

is not laziness; it is a symptom. Something is wrong with the nerves. A cold in the head when the nerves are not normal soon develops into chronic catarrh. Miss Linnie Wiggins, Berlin Heights, O., tells her experience with catarrh in the following letter:

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CANCER'S DEADLY!

Results Fatally in Nine Cases Out of Ten—A Cure Found at Last.

This fearful disease often first appears as a mere scratch, a pimple, or lump in the breast, too small to attract any notice, until, in many cases, the deadly disease is fully developed.

Cancer can not be cured by a surgical operation, because the disease is a virulent poison in the blood, circulating throughout the system, and although the sore or ulcer, known as the Cancer, may be cut away, the poison remains in the blood, and promptly breaks out afresh, with renewed violence.

The wonderful success of S. S. S. in curing obstinate, deep-seated blood diseases which were considered incurable, induced a few despairing sufferers to try it for Cancer, after exhausting the skill of the physicians without a cure. Much to their delight S. S. S. proved equal to the disease and promptly effected a cure. The glad news spread rapidly, and it was soon demonstrated that S. S. S. was beyond doubt that a cure had at last been found for deadly Cancer. Evidence has accumulated which is incontrovertible, of which the following is a specimen:

"Cancer is hereditary in our family, my father, a sister and an aunt having died from this dreadful disease. My feelings may be imagined when this horrible disease made its appearance on my side. It was a malignant Cancer, eating inwardly in such a way as to cause great alarm. The disease seemed beyond the skill of the doctors, for their treatment did no good whatever. The Cancer grew, and some all the while. Numerous remedies were used for it, but the Cancer grew steadily worse, until it seemed that I was doomed to follow the others of the family, for I knew that I was in the last stages of the disease. I continued its use until I had taken eighteen bottles, when I was cured sound and well, and have had no symptoms of the disease for many years have elapsed. S. S. S. is the only cure for Cancer.—Mrs. S. M. Idol, Winston, N. C."

"Our book on Cancer, containing other testimonials and valuable information, will be sent free to any address by the Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia."

TRUSTS ON THE STATE COURT OF APPEALS BENCH; DID THE STANDARD OIL NOMINATE JUDGE HAIGHT?

Witness Before the Industrial Commission Says the Trust Did Nominate and Give Funds to Elect This Judge to New York.

L. M. LOCKWOOD CHARGES THAT THE QUASHING OF INDICTMENTS IN THE FAMOUS MATTHEWS CASE WON THE JURY HIS HIGH HONORS.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Mr. L. M. Lockwood, an independent oil producer of Zelienople, Pa., and recently a Democratic candidate for Congress in his district, appeared before the Industrial Commission to-day and created a sensation by attacking the integrity of Albert Haigh, a member of the Court of Appeals of New York.

Mr. Lockwood went to school as a boy with Judge Haigh, who happens to be a cousin of Mr. Lockwood's wife.

Not much attention might have been paid to the witness's comment relative to Judge Haigh, as his testimony was extremely vigorous and abundant in strong statements regarding the Standard Oil Company and the railroad companies, but not former Representative Farquhar, of Buffalo, arisen in defense of Judge Haigh and denounced Mr. Lockwood for uttering a baseless libel.

This precipitated a quarrel among the members of the Commission, during which there was much caustic, plain speaking.

During the morning session Mr. Lockwood read a paper in which his main contention was that the Standard Oil Company had been able to secure a monopoly of the oil business through the assistance of the railroads. There was, he said, no other possible way for the Standard Oil Company to secure the tremendous advantage it has gained.

In pointing out the dangers menacing the public through the oil and railroad combination, he explained that it had corrupted the fountain of justice, and that a system of rewards had been devised whereby judges in sympathy with corporate influence were promoted to the highest judicial places.

CITED JUDGE HAIGHT'S CASE.

He cited the case of Judge Albert Haigh as an instance in point of a jurist who, because of his action favorable to the Standard Oil Company in an Erie County court, was nominated and elected to the Court of Appeals by the Republican party with the assistance of a corruption fund presumably provided by the Standard Oil Company.

Major Farquhar, with much heat, interrupted Mr. Lockwood by arising in his place and saying:

"I protest against the language of the witness in reference to Judge Haigh made by this witness against him is baseless. Albert Haigh was my nearest neighbor; he has been one of my best friends. I have known him in the church; I have known him in social organizations; I have known him at the bar and on the bench."

"When he was nominated there was not the slightest suspicion that any corporate influence was responsible. At the convention which nominated him there was not present one person connected with corporations."

"I object to the language of the witness. He has not right to utter such statements. It should be off the record. When the proper time comes, I shall move to have it stricken off."

"We are not trying the reputation of any man," interpolated Mr. M. D. Ratcliff.

"No, that's right," said Major Farquhar, pale with indignation.

A babel of voices prevented any one from being understood for the next few minutes. Mr. Lockwood alone maintaining his imperturbability.

Finally, Commissioner J. L. Kennedy through the floor and said: "Mr. Chairman, the witness this morning stated under oath that a certain judge was nominated and elected by a corruption fund. The witness was under oath, and I want to ask him now if he has any personal knowledge of the corruption fund that he alleges was used in nominating and electing this judge?"

SAYS EVERY ONE KNOWS IT.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Lockwood; "I have no personal knowledge of the corruption fund, I did not see it, but everybody knows there is a great deal of money used in such cases, and it has been said that he ran behind his

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money, if you like, but treat every body the same."

"Let's drop the matter," said Mr. Ratcliff.

"Yes, let us drop it," said Mr. Farquhar when he saw Mr. Lockwood about to begin to speak.

"The witness has a right to make a statement," said Chairman Phillips testily.

Mr. Lockwood arose for the first time during his testimony and said:

"Mr. Chairman, Judge Haigh and I went to school together, I always admired him and thought he was worthy of the greatest commendation. I have, however, studied the Matthews case very thoroughly, and when I stated my opinion about the case and its results to Judge Haigh I stated what I believed and what I thought it my duty to the public and to the State."

Mr. Ratcliff wanted a ruling on some indefinite subject. Senator Mallory wanted to know what Mr. Ratcliff wanted the ruling on and said he thought that Mr. Lockwood's testimony was entirely competent.

"When the witness this morning referred to the election of a Judge through a corruption fund," said Senator Mallory, "I intended to ask him whether he was testifying to something he knew as a fact or merely to something he had heard."

"I have done, Senator, what you intended to do," said Commissioner Kennedy. "I asked the witness if what he said was known to him or had been merely heard by him, and he explained that he had no personal knowledge of the matter." There the matter rested.

THE FAMOUS MATTHEWS CASE.

The Matthews case rivals the Rice litigation in Standard Oil court annals. C. B. Matthews began the construction of an independent refinery in Buffalo. The Standard Oil Company, according to his statement, hired several men engaged on the building of the plant to so construct it that it would explode. The explosion was a partial failure.

Matthews took the case to court and secured judgment for \$270,000 damages against the Standard Oil Company. He subsequently secured the indictment of several oil magnates and their presumptive tools, and Judge Haigh, then on the Erie county bench, quashed the indictment.

Mr. Lockwood, prior to his Haigh sensation, created quite a breeze by finding another mother for the trusts.

Mr. Havemeyer said the tariff was the mother of all trusts.

Mr. Lockwood, after he concluded the reading of his paper, was asked by Commissioner Kennedy: "Do you believe that the railroads through their discriminating rates, are the mothers of the trusts?"

"I do," said Mr. Lockwood.

"Is that a political question?" slyly asked Commissioner Livingston.

Mr. Kennedy protested that the entire argument of the witness was that the railroad discriminations had produced trusts, and for that reason his question was entirely proper.

Mr. Lockwood's prepared statement made a strong argument in favor of the governmental control or ownership of railroads. He declared that it costs the Standard Oil Company but 35 cents a barrel to carry oil a certain distance, whereas an independent refiner must pay \$1.90 a barrel for the same distance.

SOME PRINTED STATEMENTS.

Among some of his statements were the following:

"The railroads are in the hands of a set of highwaymen who, every time an independent producer or refiner goes to market, rob him of all his profits and a part of his principal. If you must be robbed you don't care whether it is done by Dick Turpin with a pistol or by John Rockefeller with a railroad."

"The corporations employ their political hordes to elect the judges. Railroads do not care for the Interstate Commerce law so long as they can control the election of District Attorneys. Railroads have become bigger than the law—bigger than the government itself."

"The managers of trusts and combines do not know the first principles of economy. They have taken so much money from the people that they do not know what to do with it. If it were not for the trusts there would not be any more strikes. Men do not stop work because they want to, but as a last resort."

"The key to the relief of the situation lies in the government control of railroads. Then the freight of the local butcher will be carried just as cheaply as the property of an Armour or a Rockefeller."

"Government control will cause the destruction of trusts and combines, and then corporations will no longer employ the political hordes to elect the judges. It will cost \$200,000 to tell the officers just how far they can go and not get behind the prison bars. When trusts cease, lawyers will find honest company for their fees."

Mr. Lockwood characterized all the railroads of the country as practically one gigantic trust. He advocated the taking of the roads under the right of eminent domain, paying the owners the actual value of their property.

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Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and dizziness, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Bitters, Ind. He says: "Electric when he is all run down, and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything and I have a new lease on life." Only 50 cents, at all Drug Stores. Every bottle guaranteed.

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Wonderful value \$50. We want an agent in every city or county.

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W. S. BARNES, General Manager.

Our brands are "Lemon Wrapper" Guano, "Farmers' Choice" Guano, "K" Guano and "B.B." Acid Phosphate. We sell to farmers direct and at farmers' prices. A home company and not in a trust. Our prices are low and goods not excelled.

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We aid those who want government positions; \$5,000 places under Civil Service rules; 8,000 yearly appointments. War creates a demand for 7,000 employees within 6 months.

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WRITE FOR CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and their prices before you purchase any other.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR and we will send you a complete set of sewing machine accessories, including a book of patterns, a book of instructions, and a book of recipes. This is a great opportunity to get a complete set of sewing machine accessories for only one dollar.

Beauty is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cleanse your system with a good blood purifier. It will clear your skin of all impurities, and give you a healthy, glowing complexion. It will also strengthen your system, and give you more energy and vitality. It is the best thing you can do for your skin and your health.

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